

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. VI. WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 4, 1891. No. 36.

[Published at the Marine-Hospital Bureau in accordance with act of Congress of April 29, 1878.]

UNITED STATES.

VESSELS REMAINING, ARRIVING AT, AND DEPARTING FROM UNITED STATES QUARANTINE STATIONS.

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 28, 1891.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina- tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Chittagong (a).....	Aug. 21	Vera Cruz...	Baltimore...	Disinfected	Aug. 23

a Previously reported.

Two vessels boarded, inspected, and passed.
Fourteen vessels spoken.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 29, 1891.

Am. bark Havana.....	Aug. 27	Havana	Waiting orders.	Inspected and de- tained for obser- vation.	Aug. 29
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Eight vessels inspected and passed.

GULF QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 27, 1891.

French ship Emil Postel (a)....	Aug. 8	Vera Cruz via Pensa- cola.	Pensacola....	Held for disinfection.	
Russian bark Julia (a) (b).....	Aug. 12	Rio de Ja- neiro.	Ship Island..	Disinfected.....	Aug. 26
Swedish b'k'tine Mary Lee.....	Aug. 23	Para via Pensacola.	Pensacola....	Held for disinfection.	
Norwegian bk. Lindesnaes (c)..	Aug. 25	Santos via Barbados and Mobile.	Mobile.....do.....	

a Previously reported.

c Two cases yellow fever and 1 death at Santos.

b Given free pratique.

KEY WEST QUARANTINE (DRY TORTUGAS).

Week ended August 22, 1891.

Am. schr. Lone Star (a).....	Aug. 7	Havana	Key West ...	Disinfected twice	Aug. 18
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a Previously reported.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 22, 1891.

Seven vessels spoken and passed

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 26, 1891.

Two vessels boarded, inspected, and passed.

SAN FRANCISCO QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 22, 1891.

Five vessels boarded, inspected, and passed.

Week ended August 29, 1891.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina-tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Pacific M. Co.'s S. S. City of Rio de Janeiro.	Aug. 24	Hong Kong.	San Fran-cisco.	Steerage and steer-age baggage fumi-gated.	Aug. 24

Three vessels boarded, inspected, and passed.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 22, 1891.

Norwegian bark Trofest (a)...	Aug. 7	Santos.....	Savannah...	Held for disinfection.
Argentine bark John Black (a)	Aug. 11	Rio de Jan-eiro.	Brunswickdo.....
German bark Wieland (a).....	Aug. 11do.....	Savannahdo.....
— P. A. Munch.....	Aug. 22	Rio de Jan-eiro via Barbados.do.....do.....

a Previously reported.

Reports of States, and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

CONNECTICUT—*New Haven*.—Six months ended July 31, 1891. Population, 81,298. Total deaths, 841, including phthisis pulmonalis, 101; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 20; diphtheria and croup, 27; and measles, 7.

GEORGIA—*Darien*.—Two cases of varioloid are reported by the Acting Assistant Surgeon Marine-Hospital Service.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended August 22, 1891. Reports from 58 observers indicate that puerperal fever, pneumonia, typhoid fever, erysipelas, diphtheria, bronchitis, and whooping cough increased, and that pleuritis, inflammation of kidney, inflammation of brain, cerebro-spinal meningitis, and measles decreased in area of prevalence.

Detroit.—Month of July, 1891. Population, 205,876. Total deaths, 414, including phthisis pulmonalis, 29; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 15; membranous croup, 1; and measles, 2.

NEW JERSEY—*Hudson County*.—Month of July, 1891. Total deaths, 739, including phthisis pulmonalis, 60; enteric fever, 10; scarlet fever, 11; diphtheria, 32; whooping cough, 4; and measles, 1.

NEW YORK.—Reports to the State board of health from 149 cities, towns, and villages, including New York and Brooklyn, show a total of 11,370 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1,032; enteric fever, 97; scarlet fever, 181; croup and diphtheria, 304; measles, 93; and whooping cough, 48.

OHIO.—Month of July, 1891. Reports to the State board of health from 94 cities and towns, having an aggregate population of 1,231,702, show a total of 2,109 deaths, including 182 from phthisis pulmonalis; 46 from enteric fever; 16 from scarlet fever; 82 from diphtheria and croup; 5 from measles; and 18 from whooping cough.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Williamsport*.—Month of July, 1891. Population, 27,132. Total deaths, 12. No deaths reported from contagious diseases, and the health officer reports the city to be in a good sanitary condition.

TENNESSEE.—Month of July, 1891. Reports to the State board of health from cities and towns representing an estimated population of 238,366, show a total of 447 deaths, including 47 from phthisis pulmonalis; 16 from enteric and typhus fever; 3 from diphtheria and croup; 1 from measles; and 5 from whooping cough.

The *State Board of Health Bulletin* for August says:

The principal diseases, named in the order of their greater prevalence, in the State for the month of July, were: Non-contagious diseases—malarial fevers, dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera infantum, cholera morbus, rheumatism, consumption, and pneumonia. The contagious and infectious diseases reported are: typhoid fever in Davidson, Franklin, Gibson, Hamilton, Henry, Lincoln, Maury, McNairy, Moore, Overton, Robertson, Rutherford, Unicoi, and Washington; whooping cough in Blount, Davidson, Franklin, Lincoln, Maury, Robertson, and Rutherford; scarlet fever in Davidson, Henry, Knox, Madison, Montgomery, and Shelby; measles in Davidson, Lincoln, McNairy, and Rutherford; diphtheria in Knox and Shelby; influenza in Madison; meningitis in Unicoi.

Publications received.

Maritime Sanitation at Ports of Arrival, by H. B. Horlbeck, M. D., Charleston, S. C.

Eighteenth Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of New Haven, 1890.

State Board of Health Bulletin of Nashville, Tennessee, published in August, 1891.

The Monthly Sanitary Record of Ohio, published in August, 1891.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicella.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
New York, N. Y.....	Aug. 29.....	1,515,301	826	98						15	9	22	3	1
Chicago, Ill.....	Aug. 29.....	1,099,850	439	34						29	5	13	2	5
Galveston, Tex.....	Aug. 22.....	1,046,964	419							19	6	8		1
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Aug. 22.....	806,343	353	30						5	3	9	1	2
St. Louis, Mo.....	Aug. 29.....	451,770	143								1	3		
Boston, Mass.....	Aug. 29.....	448,477	203	23						7	1	2		2
Baltimore, Md.....	Aug. 29.....	434,439	167	12			1			3	3			
San Francisco, Cal.....	Aug. 22.....	298,997	109	14						2		1		
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Aug. 28.....	296,908	85	18							2			
Washington, D. C.....	Aug. 22.....	230,392	97	13						8	1	4		3
Detroit, Mich.....	Aug. 22.....	205,876	102								1	1		
Milwaukee, Wis.....	Aug. 29.....	204,468	97	6						1	1	5		2
Minneapolis, Minn.....	Aug. 29.....	164,738	27											
Louisville, Ky.....	Aug. 22.....	161,129	58	7						3	1	1		
Louisville, Ky.....	Aug. 29.....	161,129	66	7						3				
Rochester, N. Y.....	Aug. 29.....	133,896	60											
Toledo, Ohio.....	Aug. 28.....	81,434										1		1
Nashville, Tenn.....	Aug. 22.....	76,168	41							1	2			
Nashville, Tenn.....	Aug. 29.....	76,168	30							1				
Erie, Pa.....	Aug. 29.....	40,634	18										1	
Portland, Me.....	Aug. 29.....	36,425	15											
Binghamton, N. Y.....	Aug. 29.....	35,005	5	2										
Yonkers, N. Y.....	Aug. 29.....	32,033	7	1										
Mobile, Ala.....	Aug. 29.....	31,076	12	4							1			
Galveston, Tex.....	Aug. 14.....	29,084	11											
Galveston, Tex.....	Aug. 21.....	29,084	14											
Auburn, N. Y.....	Aug. 29.....	25,858	7	1										
San Diego, Cal.....	Aug. 22.....	16,159	1											
Rock Island, Ill.....	Aug. 23.....	13,634	2											
Pensacola, Fla.....	Aug. 22.....	11,750	6							1				

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended August 28, 1891.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Mean temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
New England States:						
Eastport, Me.....	59		0	.70	1.49	
Portland, Me.....	64		0	.84		.04
Boston, Mass.....	67	42		.98	1.05	
Block Island, R. I.	67	42		.70		.32
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	69	28		.85	1.97	
New York, N. Y.....	71	42		1.03	2.39	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	72	28		1.06	.07	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	70	28		1.08		.13
Baltimore, Md.....	73	14		.98	.50	
Washington, D. C.....	72	19		.98	1.16	
Lynchburg, Va.....	73		0	.95	1.97	
Norfolk, Va.....	75	29		1.38	1.43	
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	76		0	1.15	3.99	
Wilmington, N. C.....	77	14		1.75	2.79	
Charleston, S. C.....	79	14		1.60	2.24	
Augusta, Ga.....	79		14	1.04	3.48	
Savannah, Ga.....	79		0	1.73	6.05	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	81	14		1.49		.29
Key West, Fla.....	83		14	1.10		
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	75		14	1.05		.68
Pensacola, Fla.....	80		14	1.94		1.90
Mobile, Ala.....	80		28	1.54		1.42
Montgomery, Ala.....	79		0	.84		.56
Vicksburg, Miss.....	80		56	.93		.73
New Orleans, La.....	81		28	1.40		1.18
Shreveport, La.....	81		69	.58		.56
Fort Smith, Ark.....	77		70	.84		.78
Little Rock, Ark.....	78		70	.91	.13	
Palestine, Tex.....	80		54	.61		.61
Galveston, Tex.....	82		28	1.43	2.01	
San Antonio, Tex.....	81		29	.90	.70	
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	81		28	1.10		1.08
Brownsville, Tex.....	83		28	1.17		1.17
Rio Grande City, Tex.....	85	28		.80	.60	
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	77		56	.84	.16	
Nashville, Tenn.....	75		51	.86	.04	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	75		14	.98		.51
Knoxville, Tenn.....	74		14	.98		.61
Louisville, Ky.....	74		56	.84	.34	
Indianapolis, Ind.....	71		56	.71		.13
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	73		56	.82	.40	
Columbus, Ohio.....	70		42	.77	.09	
Pittsburg, Pa.....	71		14	.70		.30
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	66	14		.56	.10	
Rochester, N. Y.....	66		0	.64	.35	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	66		14	.73	.11	
Erie, Pa.....	67		14	.82	.06	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	67		14	.71	.22	
Sandusky, Ohio.....	69		28	.77		.28
Toledo, Ohio.....	68		42	.63	.18	
Detroit, Mich.....	67		28	.63	.13	
Fort Huron, Mich.....	65		14	.56		.18
Alpena, Mich.....	61		14	.77	1.12	
Marquette, Mich.....	60		42	.79		.39
Grand Haven, Mich.....	64		28	.74	.06	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	67		56	.63	.93	
Chicago, Ill.....	70		56	.64	2.44	
Duluth, Minn.....	62		42	.87		.61
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	67		70	.77		.67
La Crosse, Wis.....	67		56	.93		.85
Dubuque, Iowa.....	69		56	.86		.38
Davenport, Iowa.....	70		56	.77		.59
Des Moines, Iowa.....	70		70	.79		.61
Keokuk, Iowa.....	72		70	.70		.14
Springfield, Ill.....	71		56	.65		.15
Cairo, Ill.....	75		70	.63		.49
St. Louis, Mo.....	74		56	.61		.39

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended August 23, 1891—Continued.

Locality.	Mean temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.....	74		70	.82		.76
Kansas City, Mo.....	73		70	1.01		1.00
Concordia, Kans.....	72		56	.88		.72
Omaha, Nebr.....	71		70	.77		.64
Valentine, Nebr.....	67		60	.28	.14	
Huron, S. Dak.....	66		56	.61		.35
Pierre, S. Dak.....	69		42	.42		.34
Extreme Northwest:						
Moorhead, Minn.....	60		28	.63		.57
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	64		42	.46		.45
Buford, Fort, N. Dak.....	64		42	.28		.04
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Assinniboine, Fort, Mont.....	62		14	.35		.29
Helena, Mont.....	64		0	.19		.19
Fort Custer, Mont.....	67		20	.27	.19	
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	72	14		.21		.21
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	63		28	.28		.16
North Platte, Nebr.....	69		56	.49	.43	
Denver, Colo.....	68		28	.35	.22	
Montrose, Colo.....	68		0	.34		.34
Pueblo, Colo.....	71		33	.42		.24
Dodge City, Kans.....	72		56	.54		.54
Sill, Fort, Ind. T.....	79		56	.83		.10
Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	65	14		.42		.20
Pacific Coast:						
Olympia, Wash.....	61	42		.18		.18
Portland, Oreg.....	65	84		.14		.14
Roseburg, Oreg.....	65	84		.07		.07
Red Bluff, Cal.....	79	70		.00		
Sacramento, Cal.....	73	49		.00		
San Francisco, Cal.....	61	28		.00		
Los Angeles, Cal.....	72	28		.00		
San Diego, Cal.....	69	28		.00		
Yuma, Ariz.....	89	28		.07		.07

FOREIGN.

(Reports received through the Department of State and other channels.)

BAHAMAS—*Green Turtle Cay—Abaco*.—Four weeks ended August 13, 1891. Population, 3,227. Total deaths, 4, including 3 from enteric fever.

BRAZIL—*Ceara*.—Month of July, 1891. Population, 35,065. Total deaths 110. No deaths reported from contagious diseases.

CHINA—*Hongkong*.—Month of June, 1891. Total deaths 429, including enteric fever 1; measles, 1; beri-beri, 13; and enteric fever, 1.

CUBA—*Havana*.—The following report has been received from the United States sanitary inspector dated August 22, 1891:

There were 153 deaths in this city during the week ended August 20, 1891.

Twenty of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 70 new cases, 10 were caused by small pox, 7 by so-called pernicious fever, 3 by enteric fever; 1 by bilious fever, and 2 by paludal fever.

Santiago de Cuba.—The following has been received from the United States consul, Mr. Otto E. Reimer, under date of August 27, 1891:

The general health of Santiago de Cuba, meaning the town proper, has been good during the year. The Spanish Government has of late months imported a considerable number of troops, which have furnished food for yellow fever, more especially so as the military hospital on the brow of the hill back of the town is impregnated with that disease.

There are three mining companies in the immediate vicinity of the city, one of which companies, ships ore. The others are constructing their railroads and artificial ports. The company shipping ore at present has imported labor from Spain, and among these laborers quite an epidemic of yellow fever has broken out, which, however, is at present decreasing. The new companies, owing to the fact that they are digging up a good deal of earth, and have lagoons in their vicinity, are passing through epidemics of paludal fever, and some cases of yellow fever have also appeared there. Steamers are continually leaving the port of Santiago de Cuba for Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. Some of these steamers carry passengers, and very often take to the United States laborers of the mines above mentioned. It is an absolute impossibility to determine the state of health of such passengers.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 28 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended August 15 corresponded to an annual rate of 18.8 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 9,405,108. The lowest rate was recorded in Derby, viz, 12.1, and the highest in Preston, viz, 28.5 a thousand.

London.—One thousand six hundred and twenty-seven deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 17; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 22; whooping cough, 52; enteric fever, 1; and diarrhœa and dysentery, 195. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 20.1 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 185 deaths. In greater London 2,020 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 18.6 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included scarlet fever, 4; whooping cough, 13; and diphtheria, 4.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended August 15, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 20.3 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Galway, viz, 30.4 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 156 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 2, and whooping cough, 6.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended August 15 corresponded to an annual rate of 17.2 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,338,314. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 12.6, and the highest in Glasgow, viz, 19.9 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 442, including measles, 3; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 4; whooping cough, 8; fever, 6; and diarrhœa, 14.

GUIANA—Demarara.—The United States consul reports, under dates of July 28 and July 31, that the health and sanitary condition of that city are good.

Paramaibo.—Month of June, 1891. Population, 59,960. Total deaths, 126, including 2 from measles.

ITALY.—Month of May, 1891. Reports to the bureau of statistics at Rome, Italy, from the 69 principal cities and towns of Italy, having an aggregate population of 5,181,170, show a total of 8,896 deaths, including enteric fever, 125; scarlet fever, 36; smallpox, 28; diphtheria, 162; measles, 283; and whooping-cough, 81.

SAN DOMINGO—Disappearance of yellow fever.—Under date of August 26, 1891, the following was received from the Acting Secretary of State :

I have the honor to inform you that on the 24th instant a telegraph dispatch was received from our consul at San Domingo, stating that yellow fever had disappeared from that port.

SPAIN—Barcelona.—Month of July, 1891. Population, 272,000. Total deaths, 618, including smallpox, 12; diphtheria, 12; enteric fever, 28; and measles, 14.

MEASURES ADOPTED BY THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT AGAINST
CHOLERA IN 1890.

(Translated for this bureau from the *Oesterreichische Sanitätswesen* August 13, 1891.)

[NOTE.—As the same measures may be adopted during the present season they are published in full.]

On August 1, 1890, intelligence was received of the outbreak of cholera at Mecca and Mounah. On August 4 the ministerial cabinet appointed a commission to institute measures against the introduction of the disease into Egypt and its spread if it should unhappily gain admission. Prompt action was necessary in view of the approaching return of the pilgrims from the Hedjaz. There were two routes by which the return might be expected, that by sea from Djeddoh and Yambo, and the route by caravan across the desert to Mouelah and Akabah on the gulf of that name, and thence into the Suez Canal. In either case the point was clearly indicated for the detention of pilgrims.

The measures prescribed were as follows:

Pilgrims arriving by sea were to be disembarked at Gebel-el-Tor and subjected to a quarantine of observation of 21 days' duration in two distinct quarantine camps. The overland pilgrims were to be subject to strict quarantine at the canal. The Egyptian pilgrims were, in addition to this detention, to undergo 3 full days' observation at Ras Mallap, 50 miles distant from Suez.

A military cordon was drawn around Ras Mallap and Tor, and an armed cruiser stationed to guard the coast against the attempts of pilgrims to land. An English naval vessel in station at Suakim performed guard duty along the line of sea coast. Cholera being declared at Massowah early in September, quarantine regulations were extended to all ports on the Red Sea in communication with that place, and strict orders were sent to Suakim forbidding all intercourse between Suakim and Massowah. Daily communication was kept up between Tor and Suez by steamer. It is much to be regretted that there was no telegraphic communication between these points.

The water supply at Tor was provided for by a line of 30 water carriers and 50 camels, and by the distillation of sea water. Provisions, cooking utensils, and assistant cooks were provided by the government. The best order, understanding, and discipline existed among the officials and troops.

Quarantine stations for overland pilgrims were established at Mouelah and Akabah, and guards and quarantine physicians sent to those points. The station at Mouelah was subsequently removed to a site which afforded better facilities for food supply for men and camels. Numerous posts of mounted troops and coast guards were established along the canal.

The following regulations were put in force for the passage of pilgrim vessels through the Suez Canal:

(a) The passage of pilgrim vessels must be effected only during the day; the passport must be in regular order, and vessels overtaken by night must be detained, if possible, in the Lake of Timsah.

(b) The Maritime Canal Company shall be requested to supply a boat and boat's crew with armed men on board to accompany the pilgrim vessel and aid in towing; the same to have no communication with the vessel.

(c) The pilgrims shall be given to understand that the soldiers have orders to fire upon any who attempt to escape.

(d) The vessel during its entire course through the canal shall be watched from the shore by two mounted soldiers.

(e) If the vessel shall be detained over night at any buoy in the canal, it shall be strictly watched, both from the African and Asiatic coasts.

(f) The vessel shall take on provisions only in the roadstead of Suez. It is also forbidden to receive on board any person from the Egyptian coast.

(g) Officers and men of the sanitary guard and the pilot are forbidden to leave the vessel before the harbor dam is passed and the open sea attained. Here a quarantine boat shall be in waiting to convey them to the lazaretto where they shall undergo quarantine.

These regulations were communicated to the Suez Canal Company and their cooperation in enforcing them solicited. This was accorded in the most satisfactory manner.

On the 12th of August, 1890, the minister of the interior addressed a circular to all moudirs and governors instructing them to further to the utmost of their ability all quarantine requirements and sanitary measures. To this end an executive committee was established in every province, under the direction of the moudir or governor. These committees were responsible to the supervising commission.

The following statistics are, approximately, correct. They are taken from the reports of sanitary directors and the dispatches sent by the quarantine service and the governor of Suez.

In the year 1890, 10,121 pilgrims from Djeddah, Yambo, and El-Wisch were disembarked at the quarantine of Gebel-el-Tor. Of these 414 died in camp. The choleraic deaths numbered 135; deaths from other causes, 279.

Among the 5,106 Egyptian pilgrims there were 30 deaths from ordinary diseases and 1 from cholera. Five thousand and eighty-one pilgrims returned to Egypt, according to the reports of Doctor Ebeid, sanitary delegate to the Hedjaz. Five thousand one hundred and thirty Egyptian pilgrims, 8 per cent. of whom belonged to the poorer classes, disembarked at Djeddah and Yambo. The mortality among them from the time of arrival in port to the return to Egypt was 49.

The results of their labors have convinced the commission of the extreme importance of strict quarantine during the prevalence of cholera in the Hedjaz.

MEASURES AGAINST CHOLERA ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF CONSTANTINOPLE AND BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF MALTA AND JAPAN.

(Translated for this Bureau from the *Osterreichische Sanitätswesen*, August 13, 1891.)

The board of health of Constantinople has decided to put into effect the regulations adopted in July of last year for the return of the pilgrims from the Hedjaz. They are as follows:

1. All vessels arriving from Djeddah or Yambo without clean bills of health as regards cholera shall be subject to quarantine at the lazaretto of an Ottoman port.

2. The port lazarettos are at Beirut for Syria, Tripoli for Africa, Smyrna for Asiatic Turkey and Turkey in Europe, and Kameran for the Coast of Assur, Yemen, and the Persian Gulf.

3. The duration of quarantine, for vessels and pilgrims, is 10 full days, reckoned from the day of arrival in lazaretto.

4. Vessels on which cholera has made its appearance, are obliged to submit to a quarantine of 15 days and to all the requirements of the cholera regulations of 1867.

5. Vessels from the coast region of the Red Sea, Djeddah and Yambo excepted, having a clean bill of health and not transporting pilgrims, are allowed free pratique in all Ottoman ports after medical inspection.

6. Vessels destined for Constantinople shall undergo medical inspection in the Dardanelles.

7. For pilgrims taking the land route, observation stations are established on the frontiers of the desert; between Arabia and Mesopotamia and in the vicinity of Damascus, for the oversight of caravans coming from Mecca and Medina.

8. The duration of this quarantine of observation is 10 full days. In the case of an outbreak of cholera, as much longer as is required by the general regulations of 1867.

9. Limitation of the number of pilgrims to be received on board a vessel shall be strictly observed.

Malta.—By Government order dated July 24, 1890, vessels arriving from the Arabian ports of the Red Sea shall be denied entrance to the harbor unless they have previously been admitted to free pratique at Port Said.

Vessels arriving from Arabian ports of the Red Sea, having touched at intermediate ports where cholera prevails, shall be subject to a quarantine of observation of 21 days, reckoned from the time of leaving the last port in which they received free pratique.

Passengers arriving from Egypt, Syria, or the Red Sea ports shall not be permitted to land unless they can certify that they have not in the course of their voyage been in any part of Arabia.

Japan.—The Imperial Government has put in force the previously existing quarantine regulations for preventing the introduction of cholera into Japan from Siam and Malacca by way of China.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
London.....	Aug. 8.....	5,656,909	1,992					7	5	33	29	
London.....	Aug. 15.....	5,656,909	2,020					4	10	26	26	
Paris.....	Aug. 15.....	2,260,945	879			1		9	5	15	9	3
Vienna.....	Aug. 1.....	1,378,530	559			3		2	1	15		
Hamburg.....	Aug. 8.....	570,534	309					4	2	5		11
Glasgow.....	Aug. 8.....	567,143	210					1	5	3		
Glasgow.....	Aug. 15.....	567,143	217					3	5	1		
Liverpool.....	Aug. 8.....	517,951	200									
Liverpool.....	Aug. 15.....	517,951	209				2					
Buda Pesth.....	Aug. 6.....	507,000					1	4	1			
Buda Pesth.....	Aug. 13.....	507,000							1	6		
Brussels.....	Aug. 8.....	482,158	173			2		1		9		
Warsaw.....	Aug. 8.....	465,272	265			3		3	3	9		
Lyons.....	Aug. 8.....	430,000	138					3	3	3		
Rome.....	July 11.....	417,392	197					5	5	6	4	1
Munich.....	Aug. 1.....	349,000	201					1	1	1		
Odessa.....	Aug. 8.....	295,000	187						1			
Dresden.....	Aug. 1.....	276,521	108						1	3		
Dresden.....	Aug. 8.....	276,521	103						1	2		
Barcelona.....	Aug. 7.....	272,000	119			3		4				
Barcelona.....	Aug. 14.....	272,000	109			2		6		2		
Edinburgh.....	Aug. 8.....	261,970	62									1
Edinburgh.....	Aug. 15.....	261,970	71					1		3		
Belfast.....	Aug. 8.....	255,896	79					1				
Belfast.....	Aug. 15.....	255,896	113					3				
Palermo.....	Aug. 8.....	250,000	115									
Antwerp.....	Aug. 15.....	238,788	82					1	2			
Bristol.....	Aug. 15.....	222,049	58									
Rotterdam.....	Aug. 15.....	209,134	79									
Prague.....	Aug. 8.....	182,530	103			1				4	3	
Genoa.....	Aug. 15.....	181,061	67				1		1	1		
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	Aug. 8.....	179,850	51							2		
Hanover.....	Aug. 8.....	179,000	95					1		1	1	
Venice.....	Aug. 8.....	159,190	60			1		2				
Trieste.....	Aug. 8.....	158,054	84					1		3		
Ghent.....	Aug. 8.....	152,395	55								4	
Ghent.....	Aug. 15.....	152,395	59								2	1
Christiania.....	Aug. 8.....	150,444	69						1	3		
Christiania.....	Aug. 15.....	150,444	65							1		
Nuremberg.....	Aug. 1.....	142,523	62									
Stuttgart.....	Aug. 15.....	139,659	32							2		
Funchal.....	Aug. 8.....	133,250	21									
Bremen.....	Aug. 8.....	125,500	40							1		
Stettin.....	Aug. 15.....	116,500	93					39				
Havre.....	Aug. 15.....	112,074	65					3			1	1
Catania.....	Aug. 16.....	111,000	73					2	1			
Gothenburg.....	Aug. 8.....	106,246	20						1	1		
Rheims.....	Aug. 17.....	105,993	54							2	5	2
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	Aug. 9.....	104,991	45							1		
Leghorn.....	Aug. 9.....	103,762	43									
Leghorn.....	Aug. 16.....	103,762	54									
Zurich.....	Aug. 8.....	91,323	28					6		5	14	
Meyence.....	Aug. 15.....	73,271	19									
Leith.....	Aug. 8.....	69,933	12									
Leith.....	Aug. 15.....	69,933	17									
Merida.....	Aug. 3.....	48,000	29									
Merida.....	Aug. 10.....	48,000	36									
Merida.....	Aug. 17.....	48,000	41					1				
Trapani.....	Aug. 8.....	43,095	11									
Cienfuegos.....	Aug. 23.....	41,647	15		2							
Marsala.....	Aug. 8.....	40,131	32					2		2		
Guayaquil.....	July 31.....	40,000	83									
Matanzas (a).....	Aug. 19.....	40,000	27									
Cardenas.....	Aug. 16.....	27,000	17							1		
Cardenas.....	Aug. 23.....	27,000	9		1		1	1		2		
Gibraltar.....	Aug. 9.....	25,755	7									
Schiedam.....	Aug. 15.....	25,437	14									
Cartagena.....	July 25.....	25,000	20									
Curacao.....	Aug. 31.....	25,000	6									
Vera Cruz.....	Aug. 21.....	25,000	7									
Girgenti.....	Aug. 8.....	23,527	11		2							
Licata.....	Aug. 1.....	20,000	20				1					
Licata.....	Aug. 8.....	20,000	22							9	5	

(a) No record of contagious diseases or deaths therefrom kept in this city.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—CONTINUED.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Kingston, Can.....	Aug. 28.....	18,172	5										
Sagua la Grande.....	Aug. 22.....	18,109	9					7					
Victoria.....	Aug. 15.....	17,500	10										
Rio Grande do Sul.....	July 4.....	17,000	13										
Rio Grande do Sul.....	July 11.....	17,000	17										
Flushing.....	Aug. 15.....	13,200	5										
Matamoras.....	Aug. 22.....	12,000	6										
Guelph.....	Aug. 22.....	10,173	5										
Tuxpan.....	Aug. 8.....	9,000	10										
Chatham.....	Aug. 15.....	8,730	3										
La Guayra.....	Aug. 8.....	7,641	2										
Port Sarnia.....	Aug. 15.....	6,700	1										
Port Sarnia.....	Aug. 22.....	6,700	2										
Coaticook.....	Aug. 22.....	3,800	1										
Puntas Arenas.....	July 25.....	2,000	3										
Puntas Arenas.....	Aug. 1.....	2,000	6										
Puntas Arenas.....	Aug. 8.....	2,000	4										

OFFICIAL :

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.